

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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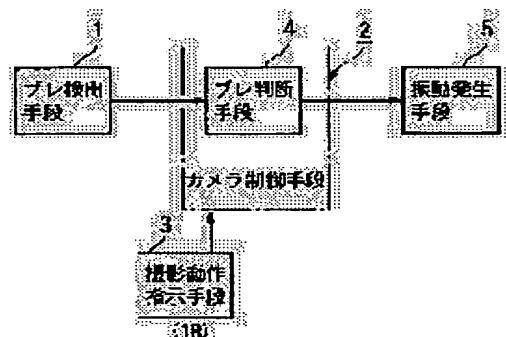
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**(54) CAMERA WITH CAMERA SHAKE PREVENTIVE FUNCTION**

(57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To realize a camera shake preventing camera, capable of softening the vibration of camera shake at photographing by a control system, having comparatively simple structure.

**SOLUTION:** This camera shake preventing camera is equipped with a shake detection means 1 for detecting the vibration of the camera shake occurring in the camera, a photographing operation designating means 3 designating the photographing operation of the camera, a camera shake determining means 4 for determining whether or not to cancel the shake based on the detected result by the means 1, and a vibration generation means 5 for generating specified vibration in a direction where the vibration of the camera shake occurring in the camera is cancelled, based on the determination by the means 4. The means 5 is controlled so as to generate prescribed vibrations in a specified period designated from the means 3.



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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera, and a photographing operation directing means which directs photographing operation of the above-mentioned camera, The Bure decision means which judges whether it is necessary to make this Bure offset based on a detection result of the above-mentioned Bure detection means, A blurring prevention camera, wherein it provides a vibration generating means which generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of the above-mentioned Bure decision means and the above-mentioned vibration generating means performs a predetermined vibration generation during a prescribed period directed from the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

[Claim 2]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera, and a vibration generating means which generates vibration in the direction which negates blurring vibration generated to a camera, A blurring prevention camera, wherein it provides a photography preparation directing means which directs photography preparation of a camera, and a photographing-start-instruction means to direct photographing operation and the above-mentioned vibration generating means performs a vibration generation based on an output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means.

[Claim 3]The blurring prevention camera according to claim 2 characterized by performing a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, when a photography preparation indication signal of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means and the above-mentioned preparation indication signal is inputted into it.

[Claim 4]The blurring prevention camera according to claim 2 characterized by performing a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means after prescribed operation for a photographing start is carried out to it, when a photographing-start-instruction signal of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

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[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]It is related with the camera which prevents blurring generated at the time of photography.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The measure is demanded, so that the adverse effect of the blurring becomes large and the influence of blurring becomes larger [ the way in looking-far photography ] than the case of wide angle photographing various functions and a lightweight type camera including the latest looking far, also when shutter speed is generally slow. Two methods are mainly one of those which are conventionally considered as the measure. That is, the 1st method is what is called a "passive system", blurring is detected, there is a method with which blurring detects small timing relatively and starts exposure, and this is for example, a U.S. Pat. No. 5,150,150 item and a method proposed by JP,10-48681,A. Blurring is detected, it is carrying out the eccentric drive of some optical systems (lean a lens to an optic axis or move) so that "image Bure" generated by Bure of a camera may be offset, and the 2nd method is what is called an "active system", and there is a method changed into the state where there is not Bure substantially.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, since it waits for the small timing of blurring in the 1st method of the above and exposure is started, In the state where blurring does not become forever small, what is called a "release time lag" occurs greatly, and has a theoretic problem of this 1st method itself of missing photographing timing. Although a blurring state is detected by BURESENSA and the drive of an optical system is continued in part in the 2nd method of the above based on this sensor output, In order to secure the so-called accuracy of the "Bure amendment", the highly efficient central processing unit which can perform follow-up control in a high speed and real time, and an actuator and a feedback system are needed, and a metaphor becomes a factor which a camera body is expensive and is enlarged.

[0004]Then, the purpose of this invention is to realize the blurring prevention camera which can ease the blurring vibration at the time of photography according to the control system of a comparatively simple structure that the advantage of both a "passive system" and an "active system" should be used.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]This invention has provided the following means, in order to solve an aforementioned problem and to attain the purpose in view of the above-mentioned actual condition. For example, a Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera according to the 1st invention, A photographing operation directing means which directs photographing operation of a camera, and the Bure decision means which judges whether it is necessary to make this Bure offset based on a detection result of the Bure detection means, Having a vibration generating means which generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of this Bure decision means, the above-mentioned vibration generating means proposes a blurring prevention camera which performs a predetermined vibration generation during a prescribed period directed from the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means.

[0006]A Bure detection means to detect blurring vibration generated to a camera according to the 2nd invention, A vibration generating means which generates vibration in the direction which negates blurring vibration generated to a camera, Having a photography preparation directing

means which directs photography preparation of a camera, and a photographing-start-instruction means to direct photographing operation, the above-mentioned vibration generating means proposes a blurring prevention camera which performs a vibration generation based on an output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means. According to the 3rd invention, a photography preparation indication signal (1R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, When the above-mentioned preparation indication signal is inputted, after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, a blurring prevention camera of a statement is proposed to the 2nd invention that a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed. Furthermore, according to the 4th invention, when a photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, after prescribed operation for a photographing start is performed, a blurring prevention camera of a statement is proposed to the 2nd invention that a vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention]The fundamental outline of the camera of this invention is explained first. The block diagram shows the basic constitution of the Bure preventive mechanism in the camera common to the example of an embodiment concerning this invention to drawing 1. Namely, a Bure detection means 1 by which the Bure preventive mechanism of this camera detects blurring generated to the camera, The camera control means 2 included the Bure decision means 4 which judges the necessity of inputting the detection information from this Bure detection means 1, and offsetting that Bure's grade, a direction, and this Bure, The photographing operation directing means 3 which can carry out instructing operation so that photographing operation and operation concerning this may be performed based on operation of the photography person of the camera concerned, Based on judgment of the Bure decision means 4 in the camera control means 2, it has a direction which negates the Bure, and the vibration generating means 5 which generates vibration of a size as a fundamental component.

[0008]The basic motion of the blurring prevention camera of this invention is as following about. That is, the Bure detection means 1 detects blurring vibration generated to the camera. The photographing operation directing means 3 is a thing for a photography person to direct the photographing operation of this camera. It is mainly judged whether the Bure decision means 4 needs to make this Bure offset based on the detection result of the Bure detection means 1. And the vibration generating means 5 generates a predetermined vibration in the direction which offsets blurring vibration generated to this camera based on judgment of this Bure decision means 4. This vibration generating means 5 is controlled to perform this predetermined vibration generation during the prescribed period directed from the photographing operation directing means 3.

[0009]The Bure detection means 1 detects blurring vibration generated to the camera about a predetermined axis, and comprises a one-dimensional sensor which inputs the information into the Bure decision means 1 within the camera control means 2. This is a design matter although it is desirable to have a sensor group detectable in three dimensions [ it is desirable and ] at three pieces as for an accuracy top. The control program which is not illustrated is contained besides the Bure decision means 4 which has a program which performs processing about Bure, and the camera control means 2 is supervising this Bure.

[0010]The photographing operation directing means 3 is a shutter mechanism containing for example, a shutter button, and performs instructing operation which can perform a series of operations which result in photography. And a photography person's operator guidance is detected and it directs to perform predetermined photographing operation (ranging, light measurement, etc. accompanying 1RSW) to the camera control means 2. On the other hand, the Bure decision means 4 within the camera control means 2, According to the predetermined algorithm mentioned later, that Bure is analyzed based on the Bure information inputted from the Bure detection means 1, and it is ordered how to generate the vibration for offsetting this Bure (namely, a size or speed, a direction, etc.) to the vibration generating means 5. And this vibration generating means 5 drives predetermined vibration sources (for example, an actuator, a motor, etc.) according to those instructions.

[0011]Two or more these Bure detection means 1 are formed in order to detect blurring vibration of the direction of plurality generated in a camera body. In detail, when the output signal of a Bure detection means 1 by which it has been arranged at two places and distributed over two or more places is analyzed by the camera body by the Bure decision means 4 and the

Bure detection means 1 changes into a predetermined state (for example, weak to such an extent that photography is not influenced), control which permits and directs an exposure start is performed. On the other hand, although the vibration generating means 5 generates vibration of the direction of plurality corresponding to the formed Bure detection means 1, the photographing instruction operation by the photographing operation directing means 3 is interlocked with, for example, vibration generated in the vibration generating means 5 at this time is performed once.

[0012]It explains in full detail about the camera of this invention, referring to the drawing which illustrates two or more embodiments and is related hereafter.

(The example of a 1st embodiment) The Bure preventive mechanism of the camera concerning the example of a 1st embodiment of this invention detects Bure in two dimensions, and has the Bure preventive mechanism of the method which offsets this Bure in two dimensions. In drawing 2, the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 1st embodiment concerning this invention is illustrated with the block diagram. The Bure preventive mechanism of this camera possesses the following components other than the fundamental component (namely, the Bure detection means 1, the Bure decision means 4, the camera control means 2 including this Bure decision means 4, and the vibration generating means 5) mentioned above like a graphic display. Namely, the actuator control means 8 for controlling the connection \*\* actuator 13 to the Bure decision means 4 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2, It has the exposure start decision means 10 which judges the timing which is similarly connected to the above-mentioned Bure decision means 4, and starts the exposure operation as a camera, and the exposure operation directing means 11 which directs exposure operation to the exposure means 12 based on the decision result of this exposure start decision means 10.

[0013]On the other hand, out of the above-mentioned camera control means 2, the photography preparation directing means 6 (means containing 1RSW) and the photographing-start-instruction means 7 (means containing 2RSW) are formed instead of the photographing operation directing means 3 in drawing 1. Via the actuator control means 8 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2, it had the actuator 13 and it has connected with the vibration generating means 5 mentioned above. The exposure operation directing means 11 which is in the above-mentioned camera control means 2 similarly is connected to the exposure means 12. The Bure displaying means 9 is similarly connected via the Bure decision means 4. The focusing glass driving means 14 is connected to the above-mentioned camera control means 2.

[0014]The following are adopted as a concrete thing of the above-mentioned component. That is, a publicly known vibration gyroscope may be used for the Bure detection means 1, for example, and it is formed along with the X-axis in a camera, and a Y-axis corresponding to the vertical axis/lateral axis direction of a photography screen. The actuator 13 which drives the vibration generating means 5 for a vibration generation can consider the motor of the driving source already built, for example in the camera. What added the thing like the weight which carried out eccentricity of the vibration to the axis of the motor as the vibration generating means 5 for making it generate greatly may be used.

[0015]The photography preparation directing means 6 comprises the 1st release button for directing photography preparation of a camera, and the 1st release switch (1RSW) interlocked with this, and, on the other hand, the photographing-start-instruction means 7, It comprises a 2nd release button for directing photographing operation, and the 2nd release switch (2RSW) interlocked with this. The Bure displaying means 9 is controlled so that the number of LED which is performed by LED of about 3-5 points provided, for example in the finder, and is turned on with the number according to the size level of Bure who detected fluctuates.

[0016](Operation 1) The vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is generated on the torque of the actuator 13, and rotation of this actuator 13 is suitably determined by control of the vibration generating means 5 by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator 13 based on analysis of the Bure decision means 4. That is, the vibration generation power by the vibration generating means 5 is controlled based on the status value of blurring of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1. When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1 is below a predetermined value, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is not performed.

[0017]The Bure decision means 4 which the above-mentioned camera control means 2 includes inputs the two-dimensional detection signal from this Bure detection means 1, and judges the grade and direction (dimension) of that Bure at each dimension. That is, the predetermined program (detailed after-mentioned) is working so that the direction of Bure and its size may be

judged based on each speed (angular velocity) of the circumference of the X-axis, and the circumference of a Y-axis.

[0018]It is directed that the photography preparation directing means 6 performs photography preparation directions operations (ranging, light measurement, etc. accompanying 1RSW) about the 1st release operation among photographing operation to the above-mentioned camera control means 2. It is directed that the photographing-start-instruction means 7 performs photographing operation (exposure accompanying 2RSW, etc.) about the 2nd release operation following the 1st release operation of the above. The vibration generating means 5 generates vibration of a direction and a size which negate the Bure concerned based on judgment of the Bure decision means 4 in the above-mentioned camera control means 2. That is, the ON operation of 1RSW and 2RSW is interlocked with, and if the actuator 13 is started so that jar RABURE generated in blurring may be negated, the vibration generating means 5 will rotate.

[0019]Similarly, if the exposure operation of a predetermined condition is directed to the exposure means 12 via the exposure operation directing means 11 which the exposure start decision means 10 judges the timing which may start exposure, and continues based on the above-mentioned Bure decision means 4, the exposure means 12 will expose a sensitization medium (film) on this condition. Although the vibration generation of the actuator 13 is separately carried out according to the actuator control means 8 about the X-axis or a Y-axis independently at least, As a result of compounding these vibration, it acts so that the Bure concerned may be negated, and it decreases to such an extent that Bure is lost substantially or photography is not influenced at least. With the control program of the camera control means 2, the focusing glass driving means 14 drives an optical system lens so that a photograph can be taken.

[0020]That is, in the camera by such composition, it analyzes according to the predetermined algorithm with which the Bure decision means 4 mentions this blurring later based on the information from the Bure detection means 1, and after judging whether an adverse effect is carried out to photography, that direction that negates that blurring vibration is decided. Since the blurring vibration will be negated and it will decrease if predetermined time generating of the vibration is carried out by the vibration generating means 5 during the period to which the photographing operation directing means 3 interlocked with depression operation of the shutter button pointed on the other hand, When the Bure detection means 1 monitors this attenuating state and that extent becomes within a predetermined level, a shutter mechanism will be ordered by this Bure decision means 4, and exposure directions will be photoed in the state where there is no photographic subject substantially [ Bure ].

[0021]In drawing 3, the relation of the Bure hand of cut the camera body provided with the Bure preventive mechanism concerning the example of a 1st embodiment and for detection is illustrated. The X-axis and a Y-axis are taken as the axis which intersected perpendicularly at the center of gravity O of the camera fundamentally, and has been prolonged in the horizontal direction and the perpendicular direction, respectively. The actuator 13 comprises 1 set of actuators 13 (5-X, 5-Y) independently formed in each which aligned the axis of rotation about these X-axis and a Y-axis, Those axes of rotation are equipped with the vibration generating means 5 which carries out eccentricity, for example, the disc-like member to which the eccentric weight was attached. On the other hand, alignment arrangement of the Bure detection means 1 (namely, vibration gyroscope 1-X, 1-Y) for detecting Bure about the X-axis and a Y-axis, respectively is carried out in each shaft orientations which respond Bure again.

[0022]In detail, the axis Y to illustrate,  $Y_S$ ,  $Y_A$  and the axis X,  $X_S$ , and  $X_A$  are set up, respectively become almost parallel. The flat surface which especially the axis X and the axis Y make is set as a film plane and parallel. In this example of arrangement, vibration gyroscope 11-X of a lot, and 1-Y like a graphic display along with the X-axis and the Y-axis except the direction of an optic axis (Z-axis), respectively And axis  $Y_S$ , axis  $Y_A$ . And it turns out that it arranges so that axis  $X_S$  and axis  $X_A$  may be met, and it is constituted so that it can detect as Bure about each X-axis and a Y-axis.

[0023](Analytic algorithm) : in addition, the size of blurring and the size of image Bure resulting from this are in proportionality. The image movement speed on a film plane has a relation proportional to the product of the focal distance of an optical system and blurring speed which are used for photography. This shows that, as for Bure's degree, the direction at the time of looking-far photography becomes larger than the case of a standard or wide angle photographing. However, since a actual speed is divided into a rotation component and a parallel translation

ingredient and is considered, it asks for this parallel translation ingredient as a direction of Bure about a predetermined axis, and a rotation component is called for as angular velocity about that axis.

[0024]In this example, although the relation between the direction of Bure as Bure information and a rotation component is analyzed in two dimensions, The angular velocity about the X-axis and the Y-axis used as the basis of the analysis is detected like a graphic display by vibration gyroscope 1-X and 1-Y which are the Bure detection means 1, respectively as angular velocity  $\omega_x$  of the circumference of the X-axis by Bure, and angular velocity  $\omega_y$  of the circumference of a Y-axis. Therefore, since Bure can be offset by generating the opposite angular velocity of each angular velocity  $\omega_x$  and  $\omega_y$  based on this value, Therefore, a driving signal is sent to 1 set of actuator 5-X and 5-Y which were provided along with the X-axis and a Y-axis, respectively, and only predetermined time (however, instant) is made to rotate.

[0025]Usually, the idea of an "active system" is applied from the necessity of analyzing these information in this invention and offsetting this Bure by the most effective method although Bure's size, a direction, its generating time, etc. are included in the Bure information, It is considered as the timing of exposure operation directions with the time of performing a vibration generation positively and as a result the Bure's coming in a predetermined level range. Furthermore, by this invention, after this, the "passive system" of conventional technology thinks, and it applies, and it waits for exposure operation directions to some extent, and those directions are performed until it decreases to such an extent that Bure's level does not carry out an adverse effect to photography.

[0026](Modification 1) Further, by this invention, a "passive system" is applied and it is considered as the timing of a vibration generation with the time of Bure's level declining in a predetermined level range, and after the predetermined time just behind that, exposure operation directions may be performed and, thereby, the same effect is acquired by the minimum and shortest vibration generation.

[0027]hereafter, it is alike about the control for the Bure prevention concerning this invention, and explains along with a flow chart. The flow chart of drawing 4 shows the control procedure of the camera sequence including the Bure preventing function. In operation of the camera in the example of a 1st embodiment, it is considered as the control procedure on condition of composition with the actuator for vibration generations for a blurring denial, and the actuator for performing exposure operation.

[0028]At first, in Step S1, initial setting of the camera for using a photographing possible state is performed (S1). In Step S2, stand by (S2), if ON operation is carried out, AE (automatic light measurement) to a photographic subject will be performed until ON operation of the 1RSW is carried out, and (S3) AF (automatic ranging) is performed (S4). Then, LD (namely, lens drive) is performed (S5).

[0029]In Step S6, after calling "the Bure detection and judgment" mentioned later and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S6). And the "vibration generation" later mentioned based on the judgment is called, and Bure is attenuated by a predetermined (S7) vibration generation.

[0030]In Step S8, if it judges whether ON operation of the 1RSW is carried out again here (S8) and ON operation is not carried out, it returns to the above-mentioned step S2, and the same processing step is repeated. After calling the subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" again here and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S9).

[0031]In Step S10, the Bure display for reporting that there is blurring is performed (S10). In the following step S11, if it judges whether ON operation of the 2RSW is carried out (S11) and ON operation is not carried out, it returns to the above-mentioned step S8, and the same processing step is repeated. In Step S12, the Bure display by which the display output is carried out is erased (S12). A mirror rise (MU) is carried out for the first time here (S13).

[0032]After calling the subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" again here and detecting Bure, a judgment about a vibration generation is made based on this detection value (S14). And the below-mentioned subroutine "vibration generation" later mentioned based on that judgment is called, and Bure is fully attenuated by this (S15) vibration generation. And exposure directions are carried out, exposure is performed (S16), and winding up of a film is performed only one top.

[0033]In the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, - In the case of a lens shutter (LS), there may not be the

above-mentioned step S5, but the above-mentioned step S13 serves as a lens drive (LD).

– Carry out the lighted indication of the display by LED of about three points, for example into a finder visual field in the Bure display portion of the above-mentioned step S10. The lighting number of LED is decided according to the Bure's generating level. For example, it notifies of big Bure's generating by carrying out the all-points light of the LED in the "Bure size." The change period of this Bure display is made into the 100msec. grade.

[0034]– A vibration generation is interlocked with the ON operation of 1RSW, and it is interlocked with the ON operation of 2RSW, and perform it once (S15) (S7). Although it is possible during the ON operation of 1RSW to carry out by repeating the above-mentioned steps S6–S7 during the period turned on, since it becomes the situation which the camera body oscillated, this is limited only at once and performed.

[0035]– Perform the above-mentioned step S6, S9, and "Bure detection" of S14 by what the output of the Bure detection means 1 is incorporated for by the A/D converter in which it was provided by the camera control means 4, and which is not illustrated (namely, sampling).

– When two-piece installation (X, Y) of BURESENSA is carried out to a camera, the above-mentioned step S6, S7 and the above-mentioned step S14, and S15 are independently performed corresponding to two sensors, respectively.

[0036]After carrying out the vibration generation of this example at the above-mentioned step S15 corresponding to the ON operation of 2RSW, it is an example of judgment in the case of waiting for and carrying out the exposure start of Bure's being in a prescribed position, but. Although the timing of a vibration generation is possible only at two places, the above-mentioned step S7 in a flow chart (\*\*), and the above-mentioned step S15 (\*\*), which one place may be sufficient as it.

[0037]Drawing 5 shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4. It continues from Step S8 or Step S13 in above-mentioned drawing 4, and carries out as follows. In Step S21, Bure is detected like the above-mentioned (S21). Then, it shifts to Step S11 which judged that there was no necessity for prevention, ended this routine, and was mentioned above at Step S22 since it compared whether this Bure would be larger than the 1st predetermined value A (S22), and this Bure did not influence photography at all when it was the 1st predetermined value  $A > \text{Bure}$ , and S16. On the other hand, when this Bure is beyond the 1st predetermined value A, In Step S23, it compares whether this Bure is still larger than the 2nd predetermined value B (S23), and when it is the 1st predetermined value  $A < \text{Bure} < \text{2nd predetermined value B}$ , this Bure judges that it is in a prescribed range, and it shifts to Step S29 mentioned later.

[0038]on the other hand — the [ 1st / predetermined value  $A < \text{Bure}$  ] — since it is expected that predetermined value  $B < \text{Bure}$  of two, i.e., this Bure, has an adverse effect on photography, it judges that there is the necessity for the Bure prevention, and analyzes about the direction of Bure generated next (S24). In detail, the circumference of the clock of a predetermined axis judges whether they are (CW) and the direction, and if it is CW, only the resistance welding time T2 will give rotation of the circumference (CCW) of an anti-clock with reverse it to an actuator (S25). Immediately after that, in order to give brakes, such as an inversion, only the resistance welding time T2 is given (S26), and it shifts to this revolving actuator Step S11 and S16 which ended and mentioned this routine above.

[0039]On the other hand, if the direction of Bure is a circumference of the anti-clock of a predetermined axis, only the resistance welding time T2 will give rotation of the circumference of a clock contrary to it to an actuator (S27), Immediately after that, in order to give a brake to this revolving actuator, only the resistance welding time T2 is given (S28), and it shifts to Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, and S16.

[0040]Also at Step S29, it analyzes about the direction of generated Bure, and is coped with as follows (S29). That is, it judges whether they are a circumference of the clock of a predetermined axis, and the direction, and if it is CW, only the resistance welding time T1 will give rotation of the circumference (CCW) of an anti-clock with reverse it to an actuator (S30). Immediately after that, in order to give brakes, such as an inversion, only the resistance welding time T1 is given (S31), and it shifts to this revolving actuator Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, and S16.

[0041]On the other hand, if the direction of Bure is a circumference of the anti-clock of a predetermined axis, in the circumference of a clock contrary to it, only the resistance welding time T1 will give rotation of (CW) to an actuator (S32), Immediately after that, in order to give a brake to this revolving actuator, only the resistance welding time T1 is given (S33), and it shifts



to Step S11 in drawing 4 which ended and mentioned this routine above, or S16.

[0042]Also in the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. for example, – responding in the Bure status value and direction which were detected — the resistance welding time to the actuator 13, and a direction — determination. Although divided into the three-stage in the above figure, of course, a multi stage story is also more possible than this. When Bure is smaller than the predetermined value A, the vibration generation by rotation of the actuator 13 is not carried out.

[0043]– Possible [ in an inversion brake ] about a brake (the above-mentioned step S26, S28, S31, S33). The size relation of resistance welding time is  $T2 > T1$  [sec].

– When two-piece installation (X, Y) of the sensor which detects Bure is carried out to a camera, the above figure is independently performed corresponding to two sensors, respectively.

[0044]The procedure of “the Bure detection and judgment” performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart in above-mentioned drawing 4 is shown in drawing 6 in detail. It continues from Step S15 in drawing 4, and in Step S41, it judges whether it is in the state where Bure detection is performed like the above-mentioned (S41), then a judgment about the Bure is made, and the present state is suitable for exposure, and a predetermined flag is set up (S42).

[0045]In Step S43, the contents of the flag with which it was specifically set up whether exposure should be started or not are judged (S43). If there is comparatively little Bure at this time, it will shift to Step S16 in above-mentioned drawing 4. On the other hand, after a mirror rise (MU) is completed, when judging whether predetermined time passed (S44) and not having passed yet, it returns to the above-mentioned step S41, and the same processing is repeated. When predetermined time already passes at this step S44, it continues to Step S16 in above-mentioned drawing 4.

[0046]Also in the processing step performed in a procedure which was illustrated to this drawing 6, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, about the – above-mentioned step S42, the concrete Bure judgment of S43, and the example of the exposure start judging method, there is a thing like the graph shown in drawing 8 and drawing 9. That is, as for a fundamental view here, Bure waits for and does the exposure start of having changed into the small state.

– A time judgment is made at the above-mentioned step S44 in order to prevent an exposure start being impossible even if it passes till when, for example, having an illusion “the camera broke down”, if Bure does not become small in the case of the above-mentioned method.

[0047]Here, the principle of the Bure detection concerning this invention and the judging standard which uses the Bure preventing function are described.

(Judging standard 1) Since the principle of two-dimensional Bure and the Bure detection of a camera is expressed first, to drawing 7 (a) and drawing 7 (b), the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the X-axis of a camera and a Y-axis is illustrated, respectively. As drawing 3 also explained the part, in order to explain simply, it illustrates about the two-dimensional detection and vibration generation which do not include an optic axis (Z-axis) here.

[0048]Although the direction of actual Bure is three-dimensional and it is still more complicated than a graphic display, the rotation about two axes of these X-axis and a Y-axis is considered as each Bure ingredient here. Specifically, Bure of a camera body can divide roughly into two, pitching and yawing, like a graphic display. Then, the Bure detection means 1 which comprises two detects these. In detail, due to the Bure hand of cut where this camera body was detected, when angular velocity  $\omega_x$  and  $\omega_y$  about the X-axis and each Y-axis are detected, it turns out that that angular velocity is changed in two dimensions like a graphic display with time progress.

[0049]Change of the angular velocity which expresses jar RABURE with the graph of drawing 8 is shown by the curve. Angular velocity [ make a horizontal axis into the lapsed time t, and / vertical axis ]  $\omega_x$  on the basis of 0 and  $\omega_y$  are expressed with + and -. In the graph shown in this drawing 8, after starting an exposure start judging, an exposure start is permitted by T the first time of both angular velocity  $\omega_x$  and  $\omega_y$  existing between  $TH+$  –  $TH-$  (namely, range between two dashed lines). That is, this T expresses the timing of the exposure start.

[0050]Therefore, it has a place where two-dimensional both fill with such a judging standard predetermined value  $TH+$  shown with two dashed lines, and  $TH-$ , i.e., the range of the above-mentioned predetermined value, and it is judged that it is exposure-start-timing T.

(Judging standard 2) The graph curve shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE to

drawing 9 in a similar manner again. After starting an exposure start judging and one of angular velocity  $\omega_x$  and the  $\omega_y$  is set to \*\*0 level in this graph (after crossing \*\*0 level), An exposure start is permitted to the inside of predetermined time (deltat) when remaining another side is set to \*\*0 level (timing: T) (\*\*0 level was crossed). On the conditions fulfilled by such a judging standard, while does not have vibration among two dimensions (the X-axis, Y-axis), and it turns out that a time factor [ say / that it must be less than predetermined time ] is taken into consideration from the time reference point of a dimension.

[0051](Operation effect 1) According to the example of a 1st embodiment, the camera which can prevent blurring by generating vibration in the direction which is interlocked with photography preparation directions operation (1RSW) and photographing-start-instruction operation (2RSW), and negates blurring of a camera is realized. After generating vibration which negates blurring which was interlocked with photographing-start-instruction operation (2RSW), and has been generated, it is controlling to wait for a blurring state to turn into a prescribed position, and to start exposure. That is, in order to generate vibration in the direction which detects the blurring state in front of exposure, and negates blurring if needed, an actuator or a motor etc. which carried out eccentricity is formed in the prescribed position in a camera, vibration of an opposite phase is generated by making it race in an instant, and Bure is offset.

[0052]Although it is an instant, since the vibration generation is performed, since the user who established the camera can take in this vibration, he also becomes the secondary operation effect that this vibration becomes "a blurring notice." It is thought that the release time lag generated by using together above-mentioned "timing control" can be shortened, and it also becomes the effective Bure mitigation operation. And a photography person can be made to realize operating in order for the camera itself to make blurring vibration ease because generated vibration gets across to a photography person.

[0053]after generating the above-mentioned vibration, detection of a blurring state is performed and it becomes possible to also prevent generating of image Bure who poses a problem by blurring more effectively by starting exposure operation based on this blurring state. The blurring prevention camera which can take a photograph when it becomes to such an extent that Bure's condition declined by the predetermined state and an adverse effect did not arise in photography with a comparatively simple structure by the above is realizable.

[0054](The example of a 2nd embodiment) The block diagram shows the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 2nd embodiment concerning this invention to drawing 10. In the composition shown in this drawing 10, the actuator for vibration generations used in order to negate blurring vibration, and the actuator used in order to perform exposure operation (namely, a mirror rise / down, shutter charge, film winding) are shared. And according to the graphic display, it turns out that it has further the drive switchover control means 15 and the driving force switching means 16. And according to each operation timing, it is constituted so that the torque of the actuator 13 can be used, and the driving force switching means 15 may distribute the torque to two.

[0055](Operation 2) When the photography preparation indication signal (1R signal) as a camera is inputted into the photographing operation directing means 3, after prescribed operation for photography preparation is performed, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is performed. When the photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted, after prescribed operation for a photographing start is performed, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is carried out to the photographing operation directing means 3. Or after prescribed operation for a photographing start was performed, and before exposure operation is started, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 may be performed.

[0056]Based on the directions from the exposure start decision means 10, the exposure operation of a camera is started after the vibration generation according the directions \*\*\*\* exposure start decision means 10 of an exposure start to the vibration generating means 5 further in preparation for the case where the output of the Bure detection means 1 fulfills a predetermined condition. The Bure detection means 1 permits an exposure start by the exposure start decision means 10, when more than one have been arranged at the camera body and the output of two or more above-mentioned Bure detection means 1 is in a prescribed position.

[0057]The vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is generated by rotation of the actuator 13, and rotation of the actuator 13 is determined by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator 13. The vibration generation power by the vibration

generating means 5 is controlled based on the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1.

[0058]When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the Bure detection means 1 is below a predetermined value, the vibration generation by the vibration generating means 5 is not performed. The vibration source for generating vibration in this vibration generating means 5 is shared with the driving force source of release used for the photographing operation of a camera.

[0059]In drawing 11, the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4 mentioned above as the example of a 2nd embodiment is illustrated. This example is a control procedure on condition of the composition which shared the actuator for vibration generations for a blurring ingredient denial, and one actuator for performing exposure operation.

[0060]According to the control procedure corresponding to the composition of the illustration to drawing 10, the following procedure is performed from Yes in the judgment of Step S11 in drawing 4 mentioned above. That is, in Step S51, in order to perform exposure operation first, a mirror rise is driven with the actuator 13 (S51). Then, the actuator 13 is suspended here (S52), then the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed (S53). This is a processing step which is needed from the easy constitutional feature rather than serving as the actuator for the actuator for vibration generations to perform exposure operation.

[0061]And in Step S54, the above-mentioned subroutine "the Bure detection and judgment" is called, Bure is analyzed (S54), and calling a "vibration generation" at Step S55 performs vibration which offsets this Bure (S55). Since the state where Bure declines and photography is not influenced improves immediately after this, at Step S56, an object image is photoed by exposing only predetermined second time (S56).

[0062]Again, the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed (S57), at Step S58, the drive for a mirror down (MD) is performed, and winding up of shutter charge and a film is performed here (S58). And the driving force of the actuator 13 is changed in Step 59S (S59). After that, it continues to Step S2 in drawing 4.

[0063]In the processing step performed in such a procedure, the following matter is concretely taken into consideration. For example, - Two or more distribution destinations are suitably changed for this actuator drive power so that it can be used, in order that the driving force generated with the one actuator 13 may fill a desired function with the above-mentioned step S53, S57, and S59. - In the above-mentioned step S58, the one actuator 13 is performing mirror rise / down, shutter charge, film feeding, etc. - In the procedure illustrated to drawing 11, accept the vibration generation for a blurring denial by one axis, and it corresponds.

[0064](Operation effect 2) According to the example of a 2nd embodiment, the driving source in which the vibration source for blurring vibration isolation is already provided with regards to the photographing operation of a camera is used. Thus, the actuator for generating vibration, in order to negate blurring, the number of an actuator should also become fewer by sharing the actuator used with regards to the operating sequence of a camera, become a still simpler structure, Bure's condition should decline to a prescribed position, and an adverse effect should arise — \*\*\*\* — the blurring prevention camera with which the enlargement which can take a photograph was controlled further is realizable.

[0065](Modification) although two-dimensional detection and vibration generation were illustrated in addition in the example of a 1st and 2nd embodiment, after taking the accuracy obtained and structural complexity into consideration, an optic axis (Z-axis) is included — it may enable it to analyze in three dimensions The Bure detection means may use a vibration sensor which is detected by a principle different from this besides the illustrated vibration gyroscope.

[0066](Other modifications) If it is a range which does not deviate from the gist of this invention in addition to this, various modification implementation is possible.

[0067]As mentioned above, although this invention has been explained based on the example of two or more embodiments, the next invention is included in this specification. (1) - (4) corresponds to claim 1 - claim 4.

(5) When the photographing-start-instruction signal (2R signal) of a camera is inputted into the above-mentioned photographing operation directing means, After prescribed operation for a photographing start was performed, and before exposure operation is started, (2), wherein the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

[0068](6) (3), wherein the photographing instruction operation by the above-mentioned

photographing operation directing means is interlocked with and vibration generated in the above-mentioned vibration generating means is performed once, or (4) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(7) Two or more above-mentioned blurring detection means are formed in order to detect blurring vibration of the direction of plurality generated in a camera body, and the above-mentioned vibration generating means can provide (2) generating vibration of the direction of plurality corresponding to the formed above-mentioned Bure detection means with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(8) When the output of the above-mentioned Bure detection means fulfills a predetermined condition, the directions \*\*\*\* exposure start decision means of an exposure start is provided further, (2) starting the exposure operation of a camera based on the directions from the above-mentioned exposure start decision means can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement after the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means.

(9) The above-mentioned Bure detection means can provide with the blurring prevention camera of a statement (8) permitting an exposure start by the above-mentioned exposure start decision means, when more than one have been arranged at the camera body and the output from two or more above-mentioned Bure detection means is in a prescribed position.

[0069](10) The vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is generated by rotation of an actuator, and (2), wherein it opts for rotation of the above-mentioned actuator by the impressed voltage value and voltage applying time to this actuator, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(11) (2), wherein the vibration generation power by the above-mentioned vibration generating means is controlled based on the blurring status value of the camera detected by the above-mentioned Bure detection means, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(12) When the blurring status value of the camera detected by the above-mentioned Bure detection means is below a predetermined value, (2) not performing the vibration generation by the above-mentioned vibration generating means or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

(13) (2), wherein the vibration source for generating vibration in the above-mentioned vibration generating means is shared with the driving force source of release used for the photographing operation of a camera, or (8) can be provided with the blurring prevention camera of a statement.

[0070]

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, according to this invention, it becomes possible to realize the blurring prevention camera which can ease the blurring vibration at the time of photography according to the control system of a comparatively simple structure.

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[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the basic constitution of the Bure preventive mechanism in the camera common to the example of an embodiment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is a block diagram showing the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 1st embodiment concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] Drawing 3 is an explanatory view showing the arrangement in the camera body provided with the Bure preventive mechanism concerning the example of a 1st embodiment, and the relation of the Bure hand of cut for detection.

[Drawing 4] The flow chart which shows the control procedure of a camera sequence with which drawing 4 includes the Bure preventing function.

[Drawing 5] The flow chart which shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" with which drawing 5 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] The flow chart which shows the procedure of easy "Bure detection and judgment" rather than drawing 6 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4.

[Drawing 7] Drawing 7 (a) - (b) is an explanatory view in which the explanatory view in which (a) expresses the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the X-axis of a camera, and (b) express the relation of the surrounding Bure hand of cut of the Y-axis of a camera by expressing the principle of two-dimensional Bure and the Bure detection of a camera.

[Drawing 8] The graph with which drawing 8 shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE.

[Drawing 9] Another graph with which drawing 9 shows change of the angular velocity of jar RABURE.

[Drawing 10] the block diagram which drawing 10 comes out of the composition of the Bure preventive mechanism of the example of a 2nd embodiment concerning this invention, and is shown.

[Drawing 11] The flow chart which shows the procedure of "the Bure detection and judgment" with which drawing 11 is performed by the predetermined part in the flow chart of drawing 4 as the example of a 2nd embodiment.

**[Description of Notations]**

- 1 — The Bure detection means,
- 2 — Camera control means
- 3 — Photographing operation directing means,
- 4 — Bure decision means,
- 5 — Vibration generating means,
- 5-X — Actuator (for the circumferences of the X-axis),
- 5-Y — Actuator (for the circumferences of a Y-axis),
- 6 — Photography preparation directing means (1R: first release),
- 7 — Photographing-start-instruction means (2R: second release),
- 8 — Actuator control means,
- 9 — Bure displaying means,
- 10 — Exposure start decision means,
- 11 — Exposure operation directing means,
- 12 — Exposure means,
- 13 — Actuator,
- 14 — Focusing glass driving means,
- 15 — Drive switchover control means,

16 -- Driving force switching means,

21 -- Camera body,

22 -- Taking lens.

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[Translation done.]



【0007】

【発明の技術的形態】まず本発明のカメラの基本的な態要について説明する。図1には、本発明に係る実施形態例に係るカメラに於けるブレ防止機構の基本構成をブロック図で示している。すなわち、このカメラのブレ防止機構は、カメラに発生した手ブレを検知するブレ検出手段1と、このブレ検出手段1からの検知情報を入力してそのブレの強度、方向およびこのブレを相殺する必要性を判断するブレ判断手段4を含むカメラ制御手段2と、当該カメラの撮影者の動作に基づき撮影動作およびこれに係る動作を行うように指示動作を行う撮影動作指示手段3と、カメラ制御手段2のブレ判断手段4の判断に基づき、そのブレを打ち消すような方向と大きさの振動を発生する振動発生手段5とを基本的な構成要素として備えている。

【0008】本発明の手ブレ防止カメラの基本動作はおよそ次の如くである。すなわち、ブレ検出手段1はカメラに発生した手ブレ振動を検出する。撮影動作指示手段3はこのカメラの撮影動作を撮影者が指示するものである。ブレ判断手段4はブレ検出手段1の検出結果に基づきこのブレを相殺させる必要があるか否かの判断を行う。そして振動発生手段5はこのブレ判断手段4の判断に基づきこのカメラに発生した手ブレ振動を相殺する方向に所定の振動を発生させる。またこの振動発生手段5は、撮影動作指示手段3からの指示された所定時間中、所定のこの振動発生を行うように制御されている。

【0009】ブレ検出手段1はカメラに発生した手ブレ振動を所定の軸に関して検出し、その情報をカメラ制御手段2内のブレ判断手段1に入力する一次元センサで構成されている。好ましくは3面度で三次元的に検知できるセンサ様をすることが強度上は望ましいが、これは設計上の事項である。カメラ制御手段2は、ブレに關する処理を行うプログラムを有するブレ判断手段4のほか、図示しない制御プログラムが含まれ、このブレを監視している。

【0010】撮影動作指示手段3は例えばシャッター回を含むシャッター機構であり、撮影に至る一連の動作を行えるような指示動作を行う。そして撮影者の動作指示を換知して、所定の撮影動作(1RSWに準ずる開眼、閉光等)を行うようにカメラ制御手段2に指示する。一方、カメラ制御手段2内のブレ判断手段4は、後述する所定のアルゴリズムに従って、ブレ検出手段1から入力されたブレ情報を基にそのブレを分析し、このブレを相殺するための振動をどのように(即ち、大きさ又は向き、方向等)発生させるかを振動発生手段5に対して指示する。そしてこの振動発生手段5は、その指令に従って所定の振動発生源(例えばアクチュエータ、モータ等)を駆動する。

【0011】またこのブレ検出手段1は、カメラ本体に

発生する複数方向の手ブレ振動を検出するために複数回取られている。詳しくは、ブレ検出手段1は、カメラ本体に例えば2箇所に配置され、複数箇所に分布したブレ検出手段1の出力信号がブレ判断手段4で分析され、所定の状態(例えば撮影に影響しない強度に振動)になった際に、露光開始を許可して指示するような制御が行われる。一方、振動発生手段5は、複数回取られたブレ検出手段1に対応して複数方向の振動を発生するが、このとき振動発生手段5で発生する振動は、撮影動作指示手段3による撮影指示動作に連動して、例えば1回のみ行われる。

【0012】以下、複数の実施形態を例示して説明する。図面を参照しながら本発明のカメラについて説明する。(第1実施形態例) 本発明の第1実施形態例に係るカメラのブレ防止機構は、二次元的にブレを検知し、このブレを二次元的に相殺する方式のブレ防止機構を有するものである。図2には、本発明に係る第1実施形態例のブレ防止機構の構成をブロック図で例示している。図示の如くこのカメラのブレ防止機構は、上述した基本的な構成要素(即ち、ブレ検出手段1とブレ判断手段4と、このブレ判断手段4を含むカメラ制御手段2と、振動発生手段5)のほかには次のような構成要素を具備している。すなわち、上記カメラ制御手段2中には、ブレ判断手段4に接続されたアクチュエータ13を制御するためのアクチュエータ制御手段8と、同じく上記ブレ判断手段4に接続されたカメラとしての露光動作を制御するタイミングを決定する露光開始判定手段10と、この露光開始判定手段10の判定結果に基づき露光手段12に対して露光動作を指示する露光動作指示手段11とを備えている。

【0013】一方、上記カメラ制御手段2中には、図1中の撮影動作指示手段3に代わって、撮影開始指示手段6(1RSWを含む手段)および撮影開始指示手段7(2RSWを含む手段)が取付けられている。また、上記カメラ制御手段2内に在るアクチュエータ制御手段8を介してアクチュエータ13が増えられ、前述した振動発生手段5に接続している。同様に上記カメラ制御手段2内に在る露光動作指示手段11は、露光手段12に接続している。また同様にブレ判断手段4を介してブレ表示手段9が接続されている。更に上記カメラ制御手段2には、フォーカシングレンズ駆動手段14が接続されている。

【0014】上記した構成要素の具体的なものとしては次のものが採用される。すなわち、ブレ検出手段1は、例えば公知の振動ジャイロを使用してもよく、撮影画面の縦横/傾斜方向に対応してカメラ内のX軸、Y軸に付着した検知素子を用いて検知される。また、カメラに搭載される振動発生手段5は、例えばアクチュエータ13は、例えばカメラに既に搭載された駆動源のモータが考えられる。また、振動を大きく発生させるための振動発生手段5としては、そのモー

タの軸に固定したおもりのおきものを付加したものをを用いてもよい。

【0015】撮影増倍指示手段6は、カメラの撮影増倍を指示するための第1レリーズ回とこれに連動する第1レリーズスイッチ(1RSW)から成り、一方、撮影開始指示手段7は、撮影動作を指示するための第2レリーズ回とこれに連動する第2レリーズスイッチ(2RSW)から構成されている。ブレ表示手段9は、例えばブアイング内に取付けられた3～5点程度のLEDで行い、検出したブレの大きさをレベルに応じた強度で点灯するLEDの数が増減するように制御する。

【0016】(動作1) 振動発生手段5による振動発生は例えばアクチュエータ13の回転力により発生され、このアクチュエータ13の回転は、ブレ判断手段4の分析に基づき振動発生手段5の開眼でこのアクチュエータ13への印加電圧値と電圧印加時間により適宜決定される。つまり、振動発生手段5による振動発生力は、ブレ検出手段1で検出されたカメラの手ブレの状態値に基づいて制御される。なお、ブレ検出手段1で検出されたカメラの手ブレ状態値が所定値以下の場合には、振動発生手段5による振動発生を行わない。

【0017】また、上記カメラ制御手段2を含むブレ判断手段4は、このブレ検出手段1からの二次元的な検知信号を入力してそのブレの強度および方向(次元)をそれぞれ次の式で判断する。つまり、X軸回りとY軸回りのそれぞれの速度(角速度)を基にしてブレ方向とその大きさを判断するように所定のプログラム(詳細後述)が稼働されている。

【0018】撮影増倍指示手段6は、上記カメラ制御手段2に対して撮影動作のうち第1レリーズ操作に關する撮影増倍指示動作(1RSWに準ずる開眼、閉光等)を行うように指示する。また、撮影開始指示手段7は、上記第1レリーズ操作に關する第2レリーズ操作に關する撮影動作(2RSWに準ずる露光等)を行うように指示する。なお、振動発生手段5は、上記カメラ制御手段2中のブレ判断手段4の判断に基づき、当該ブレを打ち消すような方向と大きさの振動を発生する。つまり、1RSW及び2RSWのON操作に連動して、手ブレで発生しているカメラブレを打ち消すようにアクチュエータ13を稼働させると振動発生手段5が回転する。

【0019】同様に上述のブレ判断手段4に基づき露光開始判定手段10は、露光を開始してもよいタイミングを判定して露光動作指示手段11を介して露光手段12に所定条件の露光動作を指示すると、この条件で露光手段12が露光媒体(フィルム)を露光する。アクチュエータ13は、少なくともX軸またはY軸に関して図2に独立してアクチュエータ制御手段8に従って振動発生するが、これらの振動が合成される結果、当該ブレを打ち消すように作用して、實質的にブレがなくなるか、少なくとも撮影に影響しない強度に減衰される。なお、

フォーカシングレンズ駆動手段14は、カメラ制御手段2の制御プログラムによって、撮影できるように光学系レンズを駆動する。

【0020】つまり、このような構成によるカメラでは、ブレ検出手段1からの情報に基づいてブレ判断手段4がこの手ブレを検出する所定のアルゴリズムに従って、分析し、撮影に影響する否かの判断を行った上で、その手ブレ振動を打ち消すその方向が決められる。一方、シャッターの開閉下操作に連動した撮影動作指示手段3が指示した期間中において、振動発生手段5によって振動を所定時間発生させると、その手ブレ振動が打ち消されて減衰するので、この減衰状態をブレ検出手段1がモニタしてその強度が所定レベル以内にいったとき、このブレ判断手段4によって露光指示がシャッター機構に指示される。なお、被写体がブレの實質的に無い状態で撮影されることになる。

【0021】図3には、本第1実施形態例に係るブレ防止機構を備えたカメラがデジと検出対象のブレ回転方向の関係を例示している。X軸およびY軸は基本的にカメラの重心Oで直交して水平方向および鉛直方向にそれぞれ延びている軸とする。アクチュエータ13は、これらX軸およびY軸に関してその回転軸を整理された面々から稼働して取付けられた1組のアクチュエータ13(5-1)に独立して取付けられた1組のアクチュエータ13(5-2)X、5-Y)から構成されており、それらの回転軸には偏心地成る振動発生手段5、例えば偏心地付いた円盤状部材が装着されている。一方、また、X軸およびY軸に關するブレをそれぞれ検知するためのブレ検出手段1(即ち振動ジャイロ1-X、1-Y)は、ブレを感

知するそれぞれの軸方向に整理配置されている。

【0022】詳しくは、図示する軸Y、Yx、Yy、Yz、および軸X、Xx、Xyはそれぞれ基準平行となるように設定されている。また軸に軸Xと軸Yが作る平面は、フィルム面と平行に設定されている。そしてこの配置例では、光軸(Z軸)方向を除くX軸およびY軸に沿って一組の振動ジャイロ11-X、1-Yをそれぞれ図示の如く軸Yx、軸Yy、および軸Xx、軸Xyに沿うように配置して、それぞれのX軸、Y軸に關するブレとして検知できるように構成されていることがわかる。

【0023】(分析アルゴリズム) : なお、手ブレの大きさとこれに起因する像ブレの大きさは比例関係にある。また、フィルム面上の像移動速度は、撮影に用いる光学系の焦点距離と手ブレ速度との積に比例する関係を有している。このことから、ブレの度合いは望遠撮影の方が標準や広角撮影の場合より大きくなることわかれる。但し、実際の速度は、回転成分と平行移動成分とに分けて考えられるので、この平行移動成分は所定の軸に關するブレ方向として求め、回転成分はその軸に關する角速度として求められる。

【0024】この例においては、ブレ情報としてのブレ方向と回転成分との関係は二次元的に分析されるが、そ



の分析の高となどX軸およびY軸に関する角速度は、図示の如く、ブレによるX軸周りの角速度 $\omega_{x1}$ と、Y軸周りの角速度 $\omega_{y1}$ としてそれぞれブレ検出手段1である駆動ジャイロ1-X、1-Yで検出される。よって、この値に基づきそれぞれ角速度 $\omega_{x1}$ 、 $\omega_{y1}$ とは正反対の角速度を発生させることでブレを相殺できるため、そのためにX軸およびY軸に沿って設けられた2組のアクチュエータ5-X、5-Yに対してそれぞれ駆動電流を送り、所定時間(但し一瞬)だけ回転駆動させる。

[0025]通常、ブレ情報には、ブレの大きさ、方向およびその発生時間などを含むが、本発明ではこれらの情報を分析して最も効果的な方法でこのブレを相殺する必要がある。「アクティブ方式」の考えを適用して、積極的に駆動発生を行い、その結果、そのブレが所定のレベル範囲内にもた時をもって駆動動作増強のタイミングとされている。さらに本発明ではこの後、従来技術の「パッシブ方式」の考え応用し、ブレのレベルが極度に感応しない程度に減衰するまで駆動動作増強をある程度持つてその指示を行う。

[0026](変形例1)さらに本発明では、「パッシブ方式」を応用して、ブレのレベルが所定のレベル範囲内に減衰した時をもって駆動発生をタイミングとし、その直後の所定時間後に、駆動動作指示を行ってもよく、これにより最小かつ最速の駆動発生で同様な効果が得られる。

[0027]以下、本発明に係るブレ防止のための制御についてフロートチャートに於て説明する。図1のフロートチャートでは、ブレ防止機能を各カメラシャッタースの制御手順を示している。なお、本第1実施形態例におけるカメラの動作においては、まずブレ打消しのための駆動発生用アクチュエータと、駆動動作を行うためのアクチュエータとを有した構成を前段とした制御手順とする。

[0028]最初、ステップS1において、撮影可能状態にするためのカメラの初期設定を行う(S1)。ステップS2では、1RSWがON操作されるまで待機し(S2)、ON操作されると、撮写体に対するAE(自動露光)を行うと共に(S3)、AF(自動聚焦)を行う(S4)。続いて、LD(即ちレンズ駆動)を行う(S5)。

[0029]ステップS6では、後述する「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出値を基に駆動発生に関する判断を行う(S6)。そして、その判断に基づいて後述する「駆動発生」をコールドして(S7)所定の駆動発生でブレを減衰させる。

[0030]ステップS8では、ここで再び1RSWがON操作されているかを判定し(S8)、もしON操作されている場合は前述のステップS2に戻って同様な処理ステップを繰り返す。ここで再びサブルーチン「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出

値を基に駆動発生に関する判断を行う(S9)。

[0031]ステップS10では、手が振れる事を知するためのブレ表示を行う(S10)。次のステップS11では、2RSWがON操作されているかを判定し(S11)、もしON操作されていない場合は前述のステップS8に戻って同様な処理ステップを繰り返す。ステップS12では、表示出力されているブレ表示消す(S12)。ここで初めてミラーアップ(MU)する(S13)。

[0032]また、再度ここサブルーチン「ブレ検出・抑制」をコールドしてブレを検出した後、この検出値を基に駆動発生に関する判断を行う(S14)。そして、その判断に基づいて後述する後述のサブルーチン「駆動発生」をコールドして(S15)この駆動発生によりブレを充分に減衰させる。そして、露光指示して露光が行われ(S16)、1コマだけフィルム巻きの巻き上げが行われる。

[0033]この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいては、具体的に下記の事項が構成されている。例えば、

・ レンズジャッタ(LS)の場合、上記ステップS5は無くてもよいが、上記ステップS13がレンズ駆動(LD)となる。

・ 上記ステップS10のブレ表示部分で、表示は、例えばファインダ視野内に3点程度のLEDによって点灯表示する。そのブレの発生レベルに応じてLEDの点灯数が決まる。例えば「ブレA」でLEDを5点灯するとで大きなブレの発生を告知する。なお、このブレ表示の変更周期は、100msec程度としている。

[0034]・ 駆動発生は、1RSWのON操作に連動して1回(S7)、2RSWのON操作に連動して1回(S16)のみ行う。これは、1RSWのON操作中は、そのONされている期間中、上記ステップS6～S7を繰り返すことが可能であるが、カメラボディが暴走したような状況になるため、1回のみに限定して実行する。

[0035]・ 上記ステップS6、S9、S14の「ブレ検出」は、ブレ検出手段1の出力をカメラ制御手段4に設けられた指示しないAD変換器で取り込む(即ちサンプリング)ことで行う。

・ プレセンサをカメラに2個設置(X、Y)した際には、上記ステップS6、S7、および上記ステップS14、S15はそれぞれ2個のセンサに対応して別々に行われる。

[0036]なお、本例は、2RSWのON操作に対応して、上記ステップS15で駆動発生させた後、ブレが所定状態になるのを待って露光開始する場合は判断例であるが、駆動発生タイミングは、フロートチャート中の上記ステップS7(①)および上記ステップS15(②)の二箇所だけで可能であるが、何れかの一箇所

もよい。

[0037]図5では、図1のフロートチャート中の所定部分で実行される「ブレ検出・抑制」の処理手順を示している。なお、前述の図1中のステップS8またはステップS13から続いて次のように行う。ステップS21では、前述同様にブレの検出を行う(S21)。続いてステップS22で、このブレが第1の所定値Aよりも大きいか否かを比較し(S22)、第1の所定値A>ブレである場合は、このブレが撮影に何ら影響しないので、防止の必要がないと判断してこのルーチンを終了して、前述したステップS11、S16に移行する。一方、このブレが第1の所定値A以上の場合は、ステップS23において、更にこのブレが第2の所定値Bよりも大きいのか否かを比較し(S23)、第1の所定値A<ブレ<第2の所定値Bである場合は、このブレが所定範囲内にありと判断して、後述するステップS29に移行する。

[0038]一方、第1の所定値A<第2の所定値B<ブレ、つまりこのブレが極度に悪影響を及ぼすと予想されるので、ブレ防止の必要があると判断して、次に発生したブレの方向について分析する(S24)。詳しくは、所定軸の時計回り(CW)と同方向か否かを判定し、CWであれば、それは逆の時計回り(CCW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T2だけ与える(S25)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータに例えば逆転等のブレーキを与えるため通電時間T2だけ与え(S26)、このルーチンを終了して、前述したステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0039]一方、ブレの方向が所定軸の反時計回りであれば、それは逆の時計回りの回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T2だけ与え(S27)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータにブレーキを与えるため通電時間T2だけ与え(S28)、このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0040]ステップS29でも、発生したブレの方向について分析し次のように対処する(S29)。すなわち、所定軸の時計回りと同方向か否かを判定し、CWであれば、それは逆の時計回り(CCW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T1だけ与える(S30)。その後、この回転しているアクチュエータに例えば逆転等のブレーキを与えるため通電時間T1だけ与え(S31)。このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11、S16に移行する。

[0041]一方、ブレの方向が所定軸の反時計回りであれば、それは逆の時計回り(CW)の回転をアクチュエータに通電時間T1だけ与え(S32)、その後、この回転しているアクチュエータにブレーキを与えるため通電時間T1だけ与え(S33)。このルーチンを終了して、前述した図4中のステップS11又はS16に移行する。

[0042]この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいても、具体的に下記の事項が構成されている。例えば、・ 検出したブレ状態値、方向に応じてアクチュエータ13への通電時間、方向を決定。上図では3段階に分かれているが、これよりも多段階でも勿論可能である。ブレが所定値Aよりも小さい場合は、アクチュエータ13の回転による駆動発生はしない。

[0043]・ プレーキ(上記ステップS26、S28、S31、S33)については、逆転プレーキでも可。尚、通電時間の大小関係はT2>T1[sec]である。

・ ブレを検出するセンサをカメラに2個設置(X、Y)した際には、上図は、それぞれ2個のセンサに対応して独立して行われる。

[0044]図5には、前述の図1中のフロートチャート内の所定部分で実行される「ブレ検出・抑制」の処理手順を詳しく示している。図4中のステップS15から続き、ステップS41では、前述同様にブレ検出を行い(S41)、次にそのブレに関する判断を行う(所定状態が露光に適する状態であるか否かを判断して、所定のフラグの設定を行う(S42)。

[0045]ステップS43では、露光を開始すべきか否か、具体的に設定されたフラグの内容を判定する(S43)。このとき比較のブレが少なければ、前述の図4中のステップS16へ移行する。一方、ミラーアップ(MU)が完了してから所定時間が経過したか否かを判定し(S44)、もしまだ経過していない場合は上記ステップS41に戻って同様な処理を繰り返す。また、このステップS44で既に所定時間が経過した場合は、前述の図4中のステップS16へ続く。

[0046]なおこの図5に例示した様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいても、具体的に下記の事項が構成されている。例えば、

・ 上記ステップS42、S43の具体的なブレ判断、露光開始判定方法の例については、図8及び図9に示すグラフのようなものがある。すなわち、ここで基本的な考え方は、ブレが小さい状態になったのを待って露光開始するというものである。

・ 上記ステップS44で時間判断を行っているのは、上記した方式の場合、ブレが小さくならないといままで経過しても露光開始が出来ず、例えば「カメラが故障し」と錯覚されるのを防ぐためである。

[0047]ここで、本発明に係るブレ検出の原理と、ブレ防止機能を働かせる判定基準について述べる。(判定基準1)まず、カメラの二次元的なブレとそのブレ検出の原理を表わすため、図7(a)と図7(b)にそれぞれ、カメラのX軸およびY軸の通りのブレ回転方向の図解を指示している。なお、図3でも一瞬検出したように、説明を簡単にするためここでは光軸(Z軸)を含まない二次元的検出と振動発生について例示す

る。  
【0048】なお、実際のブレの方向は三次元的図示よりも更に複雑であるが、ここではこれらX軸及びY軸という二軸に際する回転をそれぞれのブレ成分として考えている。具体的には、カメラボディのブレは図9の如くピッチングとローリングの2つに大別できる。そこで、これらを2つをそれぞれブレ発生段1で検出して、詳しくは、このカメラボディの検出されたブレ回転方向の領域では、X軸及びY軸それぞれに際する角速度 $\omega_x$ と $\omega_y$ を検出すると、その角速度は時間経過と共に図示の如く二次元的に変動することがわかる。

【0049】図8のグラフでは、カメラブレを表す角速度の変化が曲線で示されている。尚、横軸は経過時間 $t$ 、縦軸は $\omega$ を基礎とする角速度 $\omega_x$ と $\omega_y$ は+、-で表わしている。この図に示すグラフにおいて、露光開始判定をスタートしてから、角速度 $\omega_x$ 、 $\omega_y$ が共にTH+〜TH-間（即ち2本の破線の間の範囲）に存在するはじめての時点Tで、露光開始を許可する。つまり、このTは露光開始のタイミングを表わしている。

【0050】よって、このような判定基準では、2本の破線で示した所定値TH+、TH-、即ち、前述の所定値の範囲を2次元の両方が満たす必要がある。露光開始タイミングTであると同様のものでもある。  
（判定基準2）また同時に図9には、カメラブレの角速度の変化がグラフ曲線で示している。このグラフにおいては、露光開始判定をスタートしてから、角速度 $\omega_x$ と $\omega_y$ のどちらかが $\pm 0$ レベルになったから（ $\pm 0$ レベルをクロスしてから）、所定時間（ $\Delta t$ ）のうちに残りもう一方が、 $\pm 0$ レベルになった（ $\pm 0$ レベルをクロスした）時点（タイミング：T）で、露光開始を許可する。このような判定基準では、満たす条件において、時間的基準点から所定時間以内でなければならないという、時間的要素を考慮したものであることがわかる。

【0051】（作用効果1）本第1実施形態例によれば、撮影制御指示動作（1RSW）、撮影開始指示動作（2RSW）に連動してカメラの手ブレを打ち消す方向に運動を発生させることで手ブレを防止できるカメラを実現している。また、撮影開始指示動作（2RSW）に連動して発生している手ブレを打ち消す運動を発生させた後、手ブレ状態が所定状態になるのを待って露光を開始するように制御している。つまり、露光直前の手ブレ状態を検出する必要に応じて手ブレを打ち消す方向に運動を発生させるためには、カメラ内の所定位置に偏ったアクチュエータまたはモータ等を設け、同時に駆動させることで位置の運動を発生させるブレを相殺する。【0052】また、一瞬ではあるが運動を感じているため、カメラを構えたユーザはこの運動を感じるのとがでるので、この運動が「手ブレ感知」になるという二次的な作用効果ともなる。更に、上述の「タイミン

る運動発生を行わない。またこの運動発生手段5で運動を発生するための運動発生源は、カメラの撮影動作のために使用される駆動力発生源と共用されている。

【0059】図11には、本第2実施形態例として前述した図4のアロウ1中の所定部分で実行される。この例は、手ブレ成分打消しのための運動発生用アクチュエータと、露光動作を行うための1つのアクチュエータとを共用した構成を前提とした制御手順である。

【0060】図11に図示の構成に対応する制御手順によれば、前述した図4中のステップS11の判定におけるY $\omega_y$ から、次の様な処理手順を行う。すなわち、ステップS51では、まず露光動作を行うために、アクチュエータ13でミラーアップの運動を行う（S51）。その後、ここでアクチュエータ13を停止し（S52）、続いて、アクチュエータ13の駆動力の切り替えを行う（S53）。なおこれは、運動発生用アクチュエータが露光動作を行うためのアクチュエータを兼ねているより簡単な構成上の簡便から必要となる処理ステップである。

【0061】そして、ステップS54では、前述のサブルーチン「ブレ検出・制御」をコールしてブレを分析し（S54）、このブレを相殺するような運動をステップS55にて「運動発生」をコールすることで行う（S55）。この直後はブレが検査され、撮影に影響しない状態に改善されるので、ステップS56では所定の秒間だけ露光することで、被写体像を撮影する（S56）。【0062】ここで再び、アクチュエータ13の駆動力の切り替えを行い（S57）、ステップS58ではミラーダウン（MD）のみの運動を行うと共に、シャッターズージおよびフィルムの巻き上げを行う（S58）。そしてステップS59では、アクチュエータ13の駆動力を切り替える（S59）。その後は、図4中のステップS2へ続く。

【0063】この様な手順で行われる処理ステップにおいては、具体的に下配の事項が考慮されている。例えば、・上記ステップS53、S57、S59で1つのアクチュエータ13で発生する運動がが所望の駆動力を発生させることができるように、このアクチュエータを複数の分配を適宜に切り替える。・上記ステップS58では、1個のアクチュエータ13で、ミラーアップ/ダウン、シャッターズージおよびフィルム給送等を行っている。・図11に図示する手順では、手ブレ打ち消しのための運動発生は、一瞬のみ対応する。

【0064】（作用効果2）本第2実施形態例によれば、手ブレ運動防止のみの運動発生源を、カメラの撮影動作に関係して既に設けられている駆動源を利用して行う。このように、手ブレを打ち消すのに運動を発生させるためのアクチュエータと、カメラの動作シークエンスに関係して使用されるアクチュエータとを共用することで

アクチュエータの回転も減って更に簡易な構造となり、ブレの状態が所定状態まで減衰し悪影響が生じなときに撮影を行える状態化が更に抑間された手ブレ防止カメラが実現できる。

【0065】（変形例）なお、第1及び第2実施形態例では二次元的検出と運動発生を例示したが、得られる精度と構造的な複雑性を考慮した上で、光軸（Z軸）を含む三次元的に分析できるようにしてもよい。また、ブレ検出手段は例示した運動センサー以外にも、これと別な原理で検知するような運動センサーを用いてもよい。

【0066】（その他の変形例）そのほかにも、本発明の要旨を逸脱しない範囲であれば種々の変形実施が可能である。

【0067】以上、複数実施形態例に基づいて本発明を説明してきたが、本明細書中には次の発明が含まれる。尚、（1）〜（4）は請求項1〜請求項4に対応する。

（6）上記撮影動作指示手段に、カメラの撮影開始指示番号（2R番号）が入力された場合には、撮影開始のみの所定動作が行われた後で、かつ露光動作が開始される前に、上記運動発生手段による運動発生が行われることを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

【0068】（6）上記運動発生手段で発生する運動は、上記撮影動作指示手段による撮影指示動作に連動して1回のみ行われることを特徴とする（3）又は（4）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（7）上記手ブレ検出手段は、カメラ本体に発生する複数方向の手ブレ運動を検出するために複数個置かれた、上記運動発生手段は、複数個置かれた上記手ブレ検出手段に対応して複数方向の運動を発生することを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

（8）上記手ブレ検出手段の出力が所定条件を満たした場合に露光開始の指示を行う露光開始判定手段を更に具備し、上記運動発生手段による運動発生後、上記露光開始判定手段からの指示に基づいてカメラの露光動作を開始することを特徴とする（2）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

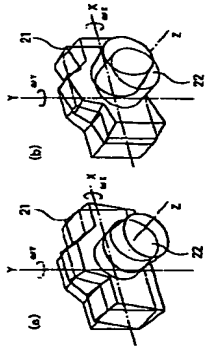
（9）上記手ブレ検出手段は、カメラ本体に複数個配置され、複数個の上記手ブレ検出手段からの出力が所定状態になった際に、上記露光開始判定手段で露光開始を許可することを特徴とする（8）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

【0069】（10）上記運動発生手段による運動発生は、アクチュエータの回転により発生され、上記アクチュエータの回転は、このアクチュエータへの印加電圧値と電圧印加時間により決定されることを特徴とする（2）又は（8）に記載の手ブレ防止カメラを提供できる。

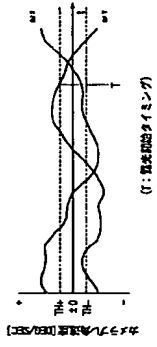
（11）上記運動発生手段による運動発生力は、上記手ブレ検出手段で検出されたカメラの手ブレ状態面に基



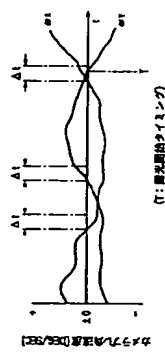
【図7】



【図8】



【図9】



【図10】

